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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—APPENDIX

AUGUST 4

marks in the RECORD, I am including a table showing a comparison of benefits between World War II veterans and peacetime veterans. This material has been prepared by the office of legislation of the Veterans' Administration, and I am sure that the Members will find it most useful. The table referred to follows:

Comparison of benefits authorized for World War II veterans and peacetime veterans

Benefit	World War II	Peacetime
Compensation (service-connected disability or death).	Rates: \$15-\$360 for disability. (Plus allowances for dependents if 50 percent or more disabled.) Death rates—\$75, widow alone; \$58, child alone; \$60, 1 parent. Higher rates where additional children or both parents are involved. Presumptions: 1. Sound condition at time of enrollment. 2. Service-connection of chronic diseases within 1 year (tuberculosis, 3 years) of separation from active service of 90 days or more. 3. Service connection of tropical diseases within 1 year of separation from active service of 90 days or more. Public Law 300, 78th Cong. (service insurance where injury or disease suffered after ordered to report, but prior to acceptance—available Aug. 27, 1940, to Dec. 31, 1946. \$60 and \$72 per month, for permanent and total non-service-connected disability; 90 days' service or disability discharge; income limitation.	Rates: 80 percent of wartime rates and allowances for dependents. Same as wartime rates if (1) disability direct result of armed conflict; (2) while engaged in extrahazardous service; or (3) while United States engaged in war. Presumptions: 1. Sound condition at time of enrollment if there was 6 months or more active service. 2. No presumption for chronic diseases. 3. Service connection of tropical diseases within 1 year of separation, if veteran served 6 months and was honorably discharged. No provision available today similar to Public Law 300.
Pension (non-service-connected disability or death).	\$60 and \$72 per month, for permanent and total non-service-connected disability; 90 days' service or disability discharge; income limitation. Death pension for widows and children if veteran at time of death had service-connected disability. (Examples of rates: Widow alone, \$42; child alone, \$21.60.)	No pension provisions.
Hospitalization	For service-connected disabilities. Non-service-connected disabilities if (1) bed available, (2) unable to defray expenses.	For service-connected disabilities. For non-service-connected disability only if discharged for line of duty disability or in receipt of compensation for service-connected disability.
Domiciliary care	Same as above, plus incapacity of veteran to earn a living.	Peacetime cases must also show no adequate means of support.
Vocational rehabilitation	Public Law 16, 78th Cong., for service-connected disabilities incurred between Sept. 16, 1940, and July 25, 1947.	No.
Education and training	Public Law 346, as amended (title II).	No.
Guaranteed loans	Public Law 346, as amended (title III).	No.
Readjustment allowances	Public Law 346, as amended (title V).	No.
Employment (placement and job counseling).	Public Law 346, as amended (title IV).	No.
Automobiles	For persons entitled to compensation for loss or loss of use of one or both legs above the ankle as a result of World War II service. (Application and adjudication must have been completed by June 30, 1950.)	No.
National service life insurance	Available to persons in active service after Oct. 7, 1940. Available to veterans who had active service between Oct. 8, 1940, and Sept. 2, 1945. Gratuitous insurance (maximum \$5,000 for death, total disability, or if captured, between Oct. 8, 1940, and Apr. 20, 1942). Benefits of Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940, including art. IV (guaranty of civilian insurance premiums).	Available to persons in active service. Not available after separation (provided they had no World War II service). No gratuitous insurance provision.
Civil relief	Same.	Same.
Burial expenses	Not exceeding \$150; payable on behalf of any wartime veteran, with other than dishonorable discharge.	Payable for peacetime veteran only if he was in receipt of compensation at time of death or he was discharged or retired for disability in line of duty.
Burial flag	For any wartime veteran.	Peacetime veteran must have served at least 1 enlistment or been discharged for disability in line of duty. (See note 2):
Civil-service preference	Certain preferences in Federal civilian employment available to— 1. Veteran. 2. Wife of veteran who is unable to qualify by reason of a service-connected disability. 3. Unmarried widow. 4. Mothers (under certain conditions when widowed, divorced or separated) of deceased or service-connected, permanently and totally disabled veterans.	1. Veteran, only if he served in campaign or expedition (for which a campaign badge has been authorized) or he has a service-connected disability. 2. Wife—same. 3. Unmarried widow, only if veteran served in campaign or expedition. 4. Mothers (under certain conditions, when widowed, divorced, or separated) only if veteran died on active duty during a campaign or expedition or veteran has a service-connected permanent and total disability.
Mustering-out pay	Payments from \$100 to \$300 upon termination of honorable service. (Certain categories of persons specifically excluded.)	No.
Homestead preference	Preference in acquisition and establishment of homestead rights to public lands. Veteran must have had 90 days service or service-connected disability. Widow and minor children also eligible.	No.

NOTE 1.—Benefits not listed herein which are available in like manner to both wartime and peacetime veterans are: Out-patient treatment for service-connected disabilities; prosthetic appliances; seeing-eye dogs plus certain equipment for the blind; special housing assistance (paraplegics, etc.); burial in a national cemetery; headstones or markers, and the death gratuity of 6 months' active duty pay for dependents.

NOTE 2.—For the purposes of sec. 2, Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, as amended, the terminal date of World War II has not been fixed by either statute or administrative regulation. Accordingly, persons currently being separated from the Armed Forces are not considered peacetime veterans for this purpose.

Further Evidence of Communist Sponsorship of Stockholm Peace Petition

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. JOHN W. HESELTON OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Friday, August 4, 1950

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, I do not know how many of my colleagues have had their attention called to what is described as an information bulletin entitled "U. S. S. R.," published by the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics here in Washington. The issue under date of July 28 might well be featured as the Soviet Stockholm Peace

Petition. It contains six articles, the titles of which are as follows: "The Soviet Union Is Leading the Fight for World Peace and Security"; "New Contribution of the Soviet People to the Struggle for Peace"; "The Signatures of Peace Supporters Will Snuff Out Flames of War"; "One Hundred million Signatures to Peace Petition in U. S. S. R."; "Russian Orthodox Church Supports Peace and Friendship"; and "Heroic Stalingraders Fight for Peace With Characteristic Valor."

The notation as to the covers reads: "The Soviet people vote for peace." The front cover purports to be a picture of a man signing something with a young man and a woman watching him. It is entitled "Signing the Stockholm Peace Appeal in a Kiev Factory." The back cover shows many people waiting to

sign, apparently, similar petitions and is entitled "Factory Workers Signing the Appeal in Riga."

I now include four of these articles as further conclusive evidence of the Communist source of this false petition:

NEW CONTRIBUTION OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE TO THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

(By M. Mikhailov)

June 19, 1950, will go down in the history of the people's struggle for peace as an important date. On behalf of 200,000,000 Soviet people, the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. on that day expressed its solidarity with the proposals of the permanent committee of the World Peace Congress, with the appeal of the congress' Stockholm session on the prohibition of the atomic weapon, establishment of strict international control over the implementation of this prohibition, and the condemnation, as a war criminal, of the government which first uses

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Mr. BARDEN. Well, I will say to the gentleman I am afraid there is a little too much of that in the bill.

Mr. O'TOOLE. That is the primary purpose of the whole bill; it is not only title 5.

Mr. BARDEN. Let us approach it through the front door, and if an emergency exists, let us declare that an emergency exists and legislate on that basis. We should not only let the American people know what we are doing but why we are doing it.

Mr. O'TOOLE. But you are not going in the front door; you are going in the window.

Mr. BARDEN. It has not been shown that any such emergency exists. There is no mention of that in the legislation.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Had a bill been introduced carrying the provision which the gentleman seeks to strike out, that legislation would have been referred to the gentleman's committee, would it not?

Mr. BARDEN. I presume it would. I have had counsel for the committee study this. I have discussed it with a few members of the committee, but no action has been taken by my committee on the subject.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman means he has studied it since he was advised of its presence in the bill?

Mr. BARDEN. I certainly have. On yesterday afternoon I tried to find where it came from, who requested it, who wrote it, and what was its purpose.

Mr. COOLEY. As chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, has the gentleman been accorded any opportunity to appear before the Committee on Banking and Currency to discuss this?

Mr. BARDEN. I am not fussing about that, because I am well aware of the problems the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency has when he is dealing with a matter of this kind.

Mr. COOLEY. The answer is that the gentleman has not been accorded that privilege, of course.

Mr. BARDEN. But it is very rare that any matter of the importance of this would come up and be dealt with in the manner that it is dealt with in this bill without either labor or somebody knowing about it, and it is as much a surprise to labor as it is to anyone else.

Income-Tax Exemption for Members of Armed Forces in Combat Zones

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. R. WALTER RIEHLMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1950

Mr. RIEHLMAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced a bill, H. R. 9318, which would afford additional income-tax relief to those members of the armed

services serving in combat zones only. It would give each person an extra \$1,500 exemption.

With the reactivation of the selective service program, many selectees will sooner or later be found in combat zones. The financial hardship suffered by many of these men in the service, due to severing their positions in private life and giving up their homes, will be severe.

The fact that Congress has not declared a state of war exists or that the President has failed to declare a national emergency makes the proposed relief an equitable one between men on duty at the Pentagon or at stations in the United States of America and those at the fighting front.

Most of the individuals receiving relief from this proposal will be enlisted men and junior officers. Very few high ranking officers, who are incidentally extremely well paid, will be found in the combat zones.

To be relieved of this amount of tax burden on their military pay while so engaged is surely a small reward for their sacrifices.

This would not be a continuing tax exemption, therefore, in the final analysis, the revenue lost to the Treasury would be comparatively small.

I hope that this suggested legislation will receive immediate and favorable action.

How Much Can the People Take?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LAWRENCE H. SMITH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1950

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I am including a letter from a constituent which indicates the temper of the people in my district relative to current problems and bungling in high official places in Washington, as follows:

Congressman LAWRENCE H. SMITH:

We the people who pay the astronomical bills, and furnish the loved ones, are getting fighting mad at the way the politicians are representing us. Truman should have been impeached. Acheson & Co. should get out, quick. There are men of unquestionable ability and patriotism to guide the United States through these bungled waters.

Instead of higher and higher taxes (we know what lies in store for us), let us have longer working hours.

We're fed up with constant and conflicting Washington mouthings, and hurry up calls for more and more billions of our money, and for the lives of our loved ones to clean up the unholy messes (3 already in my 50 years of life) that the inept, or worse, leaders have created.

In '76, the Boston Tea Party acted with less provocation. How much are the people expected to take?

Our Government appears to strengthen the enemy and then to demand that the little peoples' money and loved ones go to save our way of life.

I am enraged at what has been going on in Washington during the last 20 years. We have crosses to bear without an administra-

tion getting us into "wah" every few years. America is running to ruin, and Russia won't have to do much fighting.

Oh, for some Lindbergs and MacArthurs in high places.

Sincerely,

Mrs. A. S. H.

Life and Immortality

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ELBERT D. THOMAS

OF UTAH

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, August 4 (legislative day of Thursday, July 20), 1950

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, the quality of a man reveals itself most in his hours of crisis; on occasions when his sky is blackest; most of all, at times when he is on the borderline between life and death. Some months ago, Capt. James Patrick McGovern, who has often proved his devotion to the honor and freedom of his country, was suddenly struck down in body to such a degree that it was generally assumed he would die. Today, he is far on the road to recovered health and vigor. There is such a parallel between the will and spirit in his life and in his poem which he submitted to me, that I am glad to recommend it for publication in the RECORD. I therefore ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD the poem entitled "Life and Immortality," by James Patrick McGovern, of Washington, D. C.

There being no objection, the poem was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LIFE AND IMMORTALITY

So awesome are the marvels of mankind,
The realms of earth and sun and galaxy,
No skeptic science and philosophy
Can strike the conquering brain and spirit
blind.

The universe has light and breath and fire;
The gleam by which both faith and beauty
grow,

The heart with joy and sorrow's ebb and
flow,

The finite love of infinite desire.

Our birth is man and God in union,
A flower of nature in the body's cloak,
A wonder greater than the acorn's oak,
A sign that after death souls may live on.
Man's mortal quest can so transcendent be
Truth as his art wins immortality.

—James Patrick McGovern.

Comparison of Benefits Authorized for World War II Veterans and Peacetime Veterans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. RANKIN

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1950

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, under permission granted to extend my re-